लिए उनके कर्मचारियों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे इस प्रयोजन के लिए अपनी सुरक्षा प्रवर्तन मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ बनाए। इन्हीं शुरूआतों के कारण हाल ही में अधिक मामलों का पता चला है। प्रत्येक राज्य में विशेष न्यायालयों की स्थापना निपटान के लिए लंबित वन और वन्यजीव मामलों पर निर्भर करेगा और इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए इसे हमारी कार्यनीति में शामिल किया गया है।

Charges of Corruption Against Delhi Police

1627. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) what are the specific reasons for increasing reports appearing in news papers on corruption, high handedness and custodial deaths in Delhi Police Stations;

(b) during the last three years how many SHOs, Inspectors and constables were caught involved in Corruption and how many cases as on date are pending aginst police personnel in Delhi;

(c) during the above period how many police personnel were suspended and how many were dismissed after enquiry; and

(d) what concrete steps are being taken to streamline the Delhi Police Administration immediately to tide over the slide any further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (PROF. M. KAMSON): (a) Efficient investigative journalism, greater transparency in working and improved vigilance by supervising teams of Delhi Police has led to more frequent detection and publication of cases of high handedness or corruption by members of Delhi Police.

(b) Eight Inspectors, including three SHOs, and thirty constables were caught in corruption cases in Delhi during 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 (upto 30.11.1995). In addition to this, twenty-two Sub-Inspectors, twelve Assistant Sub-Inspectors and nineteen Head Constables were also caught in corruption cases during the aforesaid period. As on 30.11.1995, one hundred and thirty corruption cases are pending aginst police personnel.

(c) Three hundred and forty-three police personnel were suspended and thirty-seven were dismissed after enquiry during 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 (upto 30.11.1995).

(d) With a view to curbing involvement of policemen in crime and generating public confidence, the Delhi Police has been taken recourse to disciplinary proceedings in each case where policemen are found involved in crime. It is revising the training syllabii, both for initial training and refresher courses, to bring about the required behavioural changes among policemen. Briefing is also being given by senior officers to members of the Force through Sampark Sabhas. Accessibility of senior officers to the public is being insisted upon. A close watch is being kept on the conduct of policemen with doubtful integrity by the Vigilance Branch and the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. A high-powered checking team consisting of senior police officers conducts surprise checks to curb misbehaviour of police personnel with public. Every arrested person is allowed to use the police station telephone to inform his/her relation or friend about his/her arrest. A central checking team functions round-the-clock and makes surprise visits to police stations/posts to ensure that there are no illegal detentions.